## The Times.

TENTH AND BANK STREETS, RICHMOND, VA.

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MANCHESTER BUREAU, 1121 HULL STREET.

PETERSBURG BUAEAU, BYRNE AND HALIFAX STREET GEORGE F. NEWSOM, NEWS AGENT. PHONE 17L WASHINGTON BUREAU, ANGUS Me-SWEEN, MANAGER, WASH-INGTON, D. C.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1895.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS AND EVENTS.

Schiller Lodge, I. O. O. F., Schiller Hall. Stuart Council, A. L. of H., Powell's, Hall.
Martha Washington Lodge, Knights and
Ladies of Honor, 30s north Fifth street.
Richmond Council, Chosen Friends, Elchmond Council, Chosen Friends, Ea-ett's Hall. chmond Lodge, A. O. U. W., Odd-Fel-ows' Hall. lows' Hall. Company B. First regiment, Armory Elba Beneficial and Social Society, Cen-

### NO TIMES TO-MORROW

The Times will not be issued to-morrow because to-day is Christmas-Day, and a paper to-morrow would make all our employes stick as closely to their posts as they do on ordinary days. Some of our readers would doubtless wish to have their paper to-morrow as usual, but a majority of them, we believe, if indi-

The Times wishes all of its readers the merriest of Christmases, and hopes that

### CHEISTMAS!

What does Christmas stand for, and why is it celebrated? What is the power hearts of men that in almost every part of the world, and certainly with almost unanimity in the greater part of it, people of all classes and ages call Christmas happy, and devote themselves not merely to enjoying themselves, but to ministering to the joys of others? Why again here. It was as follows: is it that the spirit of this fegtival 14

for when, after seeing his wonderful he has just sent to Congress. works, some would have made Him a But the most significant and important As for their other proposal, we really

should bow?

This may never be fully explained or ... An agreement between all the parties understood, but there is enough in the represented at the meeting, that each ling in and destroying all the greenrecord which has come down to us to will guard, by its own means, against backs and Treasury notes, and repeal the the establishment of any future Eurotax of 10 per cent, on the issues of

him shall never thirst." "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heay laden, and I you, and learn of me, for I am meek and two years of its announcement. It reshall he live." Why were not one for aid in doing it. these marvellour claims instantly re- It only remains to state that, after the sected as the presumptious pretensions subject had been fully debated in both why is it that they have not only not each statesmen who knew the history of been rejected, but have been accepted by our institutions and their spirit and countless millions, who have found rest intent, the resolution we have quoted for their souls, and who believe, with was passed by the House of Representathe Apostlé Paul, that "our Savlour, Jesus tives, the people were made to under-Christ, hath abolished death, and buth signd the whole subject in all its bearbrought life and immortality to light tags, popular excitement calmed down, through the gospel"?

of the gospel, but the facts are none the of the affair in these words:

talth, meckners, temperance; against such there is no law."

A BIT OF BISTORY THAT SUITS THE

It has totally passed out of the memory of men and is now known only to those interested in musty records, but seventy years ago this county had an experience in connection with the "Monroe doctrine" very similar to what we have been going through with for the past week, and a recurrence to it now may have a most useful effect in clearing up the minds of men as to what is really involved now, and as to what this country ought now to do. A full and most interesting account of the whole business may be found in the 25th chapter of the first volume of Bentons' Thirty Years in the Senate, page 65, from which we condense this article.

In 1825, the Spanish American republics, having but recently thrown off their European allegiance, and being threatened by the "Holy Alliance," in its plan to check the progress of human liberty, determined to hold a congress at Panama, to which the United States were invited to send delegates. John Quincy Adams was then President. He was Secretary of State to Mr. Monroe when that Presint announced the "Monroe doctrine," n 1823, and it has always been claimed for Mr. Adams that he wrote that part of the President's message. Mr. Adams ook up the proposition to send delegates to the Panama Congress and made t an Administration measure, all conessmen supporting it being known as pectal friends of the Administration, while those who opposed it were under stood to stand in presidential disfavor. It was not a matter of very much

"It was a master subject on the politi-"It was a master subject on the point-cal theatre of its day, and gave rise to questions of national and of constitutional law, and of national policy, the import-ance of which survive the occasion from which they sprang; and the solution of which (as then solved) may be some guide to future action, if similar questions again occur. Besides the grave ques-tions to which the subject gave rise, the tions to which the subject gave rise, the subject itself became one of unusual and painful excitement. It agitated the people, made a violent debate in the two houses of Congress, inflamed the passions of parties and individuals, raised a tempest, before which Congress bent, made bad feeling between the President and the Senate, and led to the duel between Mr. Randolph and Mr. Clay. It was an Administration measure, and pressed by all means known to an Adpressed by all means known to an Administration. It was evidently relied upon as a means of acting upon the people—as a popular movement, which might have the effect of turning the tide, which was then running high against Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay."

moment in itself, yet Benton tella us:

And Benton adds: All those who suported the Administration in the contest had afterwards, either for themselves, or their relatives, prevision made out of the public treasury, by large dispensations of Executive patronage-which shows that nothing may mar the pleasures of the this is not the first time in our history that the "Monroe doctrine" has been presidential political aims and ends.

As soon as the measure came before Congress all the members of that body unseen which so moves the minds and who thought of the whole subject as The Times now thinks of it, opened their batteries upon it and the discussion resulted in the passage by the House of Repquoted yesterday, but which is interesting and important enough to be printed

That the United States ought not to is if that the spirit of this fegtival 13 one of peace and good-will, and that cordial salutations, fervent benedictions, and substantial benefactions, are the order of the day? The answer to these very natural inquiries must be found in the history and character of Him its propose of preventing colonization to the history and character of Him its propose of preventing colonization to the history and character of Him its propose of preventing colonization to the purpose of preventing colonization to the purpose of preventing colonization to the purpose of preventing colonization to the particular that the United States ought not to become a party with the Spanish-American reputation, for the purpose of preventing colonization and the party with the Spanish-American reputation, for the purpose of preventing colonization for the purpose of preventing colonization. whose manifestation in human form is celebrated on Christmas-Day.

And what did He do? He left no writing, indeed, except when once "He stooped down, and with His finger wrote on the ground," there is no except when once "He stooped down, and with His finger wrote on the ground," there is no except when once "He stooped down, and with His finger wrote on the ground," there is no except when once "He stooped down, and with His finger wrote on the ground," there is no except when once "He stooped down, and with His finger wrote on the continents of America, but that the people of the United States should be left free to act in any crisis in such a manner as their feelings and tried that the currency was becoming constricted. The prefere about lack of revenue is, therefore, nothing but a preience that will fool no one, and the Promists would be howling that the currency was becoming constricted.

The prefere about lack of revenue is, therefore, nothing but a preience that the time dictate.

on the ground," there is no record that This is a very plain statement of what ure and declare it to be what it really He ever wrote at all. He left no monu- the people of the day when the Monroe is-an attempt to re-establish old-time ments or buildings, for He said of Him- doctrine was announced thought it protective duties in this country. We self, "the foxes have holes, and the meant, and if President Cleveland ever don't suppose that in losing his head birds of the air have nests, but the read the resolution and the history of Mr. Cleveland has also lost his courage, Son of Man hath not where to lay his the period that brought it about he ought and we confidently look for a veto head." He exercised no political power, to blush when thinking of the message of this measure, therefore, when it

king. He departed to a mountain alone, circumstance connected with the inci- see nothing in it at all. The Government and later declared: "My kingdom is not dent is the message President Adams has all the power it needs to sell bonds sent to Congress when recommending the for replenishing the gold reserve, and If, then, there were none of the usual appointment of delegates to the Panama the second branch of their relief measure evidences of human power and influence Congress. He was President Monroe's is nothing but another scheme for seilwhich go to make the foundation of a Secretary of State when the "Monroe ing bonds. It makes a case of tweedlehistorical immortality, what was there doctrine" was announced, and, as all dum instead of one of tweedle-dec. If in the life and words of Jesus Christ | ready stated, is believed to have written | it is enacted into law, it will leave the which has spread His spiritual kingdom the "doctrine" itself. If any man of situation just what it found it and from pole to pole, and which to-day make that day knew what was intended by there will be the end of it. millions on millions of the most civilized | the Monroe doctrine, John Quincy Adams | What the country wants is legislation people on earth devoutly declare that knew. Yet, in in his message, in stat- that will satisfy the world we have His name is above every other name, and ing the objects of the proposed congress no idea of departing from the standard that at the name of Jesus every knee at Panama, so far as the United States of the gold dollar and perfect freedom could engage in them, he says:

remove that person entirely out of the sphere of those whose claim to reverence is due to their learning, their patriotism, their genius, or their philanthropy.

the casacinament of any future European colony within its borders, may be found advisable. This was, more than two years since, announced by my predecessor to the world, as a principle resolver. What other person ever declared: "I am the light of the world"; "Whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give the world as a principle resulting from the emancipation of both the American continents. It may be so developed to the new Southern nations that they may feel it an essential appendage

Here, then, is President Adams' definiwill give you rest. Take my yoke upon | tion of the Monroe doctrine, made within lowly in heart; and ye shall find rest quired Europeans to give up the idea of unto your souls. For my yoke is easy planting colonies in either of the Amerand my burden light." "I am the resur- leas, but each country was to prevent rection and the life; he that believeth such action for itself, and no one counon me, even though he were dead, yet try had the right to look to any other

one who was "beside himself"? And houses of Congress, there being then in These are great mysteries, and wery and the tempost in the teapot evaporated recognized as such from the beginning in steam. Benton concludes his account

Christ, and whatever agnostics or unbelievers may say or think, that power is growing, and God be praised for it; and "the fruit of that spirit is love, joy, peace, long-ulfering, gentleness, goodness, tailt, mechanis, temperature; against the majoration of the growing alliances and states, to avoid entangling alliances and states.

It is most fortunate for us that Senator Benton preserved for us this account of form our own conduct now, and we have no sort of doubt that in a very short time the good sense of our people will that third-term schemers and their aiders and abettors will be left hung high in the air while the American people go along with their ordinary course of

But what is to be thought of the fact that America had no single representative in either body of Congress last week sufficiently familiar with the principles of our Government and our history to discuss this question and bring before Congress and the country the facts here in set out?

In reviewing the agitation of the Monroe doctrine, in 1825, with the revival of it in 1895, we may, indeed, exclaim, with King Solomon:

"The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done; and there is no new thing under the sun.
"Is there anything whereof it may be said, see this is new? It hath been al-ready of old time, which was before us."

THE REPUBLICAN RELIEF MEASURES

The Republican majority in Congress s only playing the ostrich and sticking son, when it comes forward with its present propositions as measures equal to relieving the situation that the country is placed in. It is not dealing with the case on its merits. It is playing for political points. It ought to know that a game of that sort never has fooled the people, and never will. The people see through all such stratagems, and make the authors of them aware of that fact in due time whenever they are attempt

The Republican majority ought to understand that the country is in a most serious position; that there is real risk that gold payments may have to be suspended, and they should have patriousm and public spirit enough to raise them above the petty and contemptible plane of party squabbles, and to deal with the case as judgment and wisdom require it to be treated.

The pretence that a lack of revenue is the cause of our troubles, in order that perfectly well that the wasteful appropriations of the Reed billion-dollar Congress caused a deficiency of revenue, but it also understands that the redemptions of greenbacks with gold anat the freesilver scare has forced on the Government have kept it supplied with ample and more than ample revenue, so that these redeemed greenbacks that it is required by law to pay out to meet all deficiencies in the revenue. It under stands also that the revenues under the Wilson bill are steadily increasing and that, barring war, they will be ample for all the expenses of government in the next fiscal year. There has, therefore, more revenue how would the Govern ment have complied with the law which requpires it to pay the greenbacks out when they come into the Treasury? If the revenues had all along been equal to the expenses two-thirds of the greenbacks would now be hopelessly locked up in the Treasury and the Populists

reaches him.

to all men to create and assign their credits as they please. Provide for taktax of 10 per cent, on the issues of

GEN. FITZ. LEE'S OPINION OF THE

SHARPSBURG CAMPAIGN. In The Times of December 15th there was a letter from Mr. B. M. Parham, in which he referred to the fact that President Webster, of Brown University, in a lecture delivered in Savannah, Ga., said that "General Fitzhugh Lee has expressed the opinion that General Lee made a mistake by going into Mary-The reference is to the Sharpsburg campaign. Mr. Parham asks that somebody will enlighten him as to when and where General Fitz. Lee made this

We have taken the trouble to investigate the matter, and can state that General Fitz. Lee never made use of any such expression to any one. President Webster may possibly have based his remarks upon what General Fitz. Lee says in his Life of General R. E. Lee, in reference to the Maryland campaign, viz.; "General Lee's Maryland campaign was a failure. He added but few recruits to his army, lost ten thousand men, "No question in its day excited more heat and intemperate discussion, or more feeling between a President and Senate, than this proposed missive to the Congress of American Nations, at Panama, and spirit of men at Christmas is consciously or gress of American Nations, at Panama, and no heated question ever cooled of in Virginia, after the Second Manassas,

interferedes with the affairs of other nations, and the exposition of the Monroe doctrine from one so competent to give it as Mr. Adams."

very important considerations dictating it were, first, the question of supplies or the relief of the Scuthern commissary and quartermaster's departments in and quartermaster's departments in

Richmond; secend, a hope of securing reinforcements to the army from the ranks of those who sympathicad with the the Panama Congress incident, "It furnishes us with a model upon which to

Southern cause in Maryland: third, the result to be obtained by winning a decisive victory in that State, which would have been so much greater than one was in Virginia."

Unquestionably a copy of the movements of General Lee's army fell into McClellan's hands, which caused him to confront General Lee more rapidly than he intended or General Lee expected, and forced Libe to fight at Sharpsburg in order to avail himself of Jackson's assistance. I think General Lee had originally calculated that he could capture iffarpers' Ferry and bring Jackson back, and have plenty of time afterwards to mature his plans to fight McClellan."

J. C. Cram, Wellsburg, West Va., says: "I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia and catarrh of the liver, and have had a great many dectors and used numberless remedies, but without a cure. In fact, of late, I grew worse so rapidly that I was given up as a hopeless case. At this time Munyon's treatment was recommended to me, and I firmly believe the use of his Homocopathic Remedies saved my life. A short course of treatment, using Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure and Liver Cure, cured me completely of all my stomach and liver troubles, and made a new man of me."

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure is guaranteed to cure all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Liver Cure corrects head-ache billousness, jaundice, consilpation, mature his plans to fight McClellan." He then adds most emphatically that he never thought General Lee made any mistake in going to Maryland.

AQUILT WEDDING.

Mr. Charles E. Fellows and Miss Abbie I.

Gordon United. A quiet but impressive marriage cere-mony took place yesterday in the pariors of Rev. Dr. George Cooper, pastor of the First Baptist church, when Mr. of Rev. Dr. George Cooper, pastor of the First Haptist church, when Mr. Charles R. Fellows and Miss Abbie L. Gordon, were made husband and wife. Only the immediate families of the contracting parties were present, and after the ceremony the couple left for a wedding trip to New York.

The bride, who is an attraction

ding trip to New York.

The bride, who is an attractive young lady, is a daughter of the late Mr. George M. Gordon, of Church Hill.

The groom is a son of Mr. C. W. Fellows, who is with the well-known tirm of Julius Meyer & Son, and is a young man of popularity and high-standing. He is at present engaged in business in Baltimore.

Promising Young Singer,

Promising Points Singer,

The Chicago Inter Ocean in its issue of December 8th says: "Miss Gay Kagusha, of Richmond, Va., is said to be one of the most promising of young American sopranes. She is said to have a voice of exceptional range, purity, and locality, and to be possessed of a charming personal presence."

Miss Ragiand has many friends in Richmond, who will be glad to learn of her remarkable success in the musical world during the past year.

der what seems to me a gross at senatorial privilege, by it. D. Fi no has "been returned" as Sen

that Flood's DENIAL does for at an accessarily preclude the idea that WITH-OUT FURNISHING WHISKY, he did doy himself and friend in his presence) so persuade Trent. As to his "charge" against me—that is, in these words. "I BELIEVE that Colonel Hubard wrote the Trent letter, and that Trent sixned it under duress. Trent stated this to Hon. E. W. Hubard and myself." My young friend, Clay, who witnessed Trent's letter, and who, instead of being one of "his negroes," is as far superfor to H. D. Flood in every quality of manhood as white is from black, seeing Flood's circular posted on the front door of the court-house (on election merring, I think), wrote opposite the paragraph about me. "The statement that Colonel Hubard wrote the Trent letter, &c., is a malicious lie," and signed his name to it. When Flood came to November County Court he saw this memorandum of Clay's and endeavored to get Clay to give him a discialmer of any intention to reflect on him, which he failed to get. My friends and I were at court ready to attend to any "ethical desires" Mr. Flood might have, I was then, and am now, fully responsible, and ASSUMED ALL THE RE-SPONSHBILITY for the posting done by my friend, and he has had my written statement to that effect some time. Before Flood wrote his circular he could have easily learned the truth about my connection with Trent's letter from Clay, but the truth he was not after. Trent, at Creedsville, when shown Flood's circular, said; "Mr. Flood TRIED TO GET ME TO SAY THAT, but I WOULDN'T SAY IT," and he then made the statement No. 2, appended to my memorial. Mr. Flood DODGED the real tissue in his circular, as to where the term 'malicious lie' was FIRST PLACED and properly rested. This talse protense with which

deliberately deceived the Senate on yesterday as to where the term 'malicious he' was FIEST PLACED and properly rested. This take pretense with which he sought to 'fire up' his brother senators and forestall any fair and unprejudiced investigation of the election methods in the Eighteenth district, betrays his conscious guilt of complicity in the frauds upon the election laws, on which his return is founded. He had no remorse for his wrongful acts: it was the exposure that hurt him. It will be noted in his remarks that he confined himself to the Trent matter. He seems to have said nothing about the shameful way in which the ballots were printed and the persistent keeping Trent on them as a candidate, &c. To smother and defeat a fair investigation now will be as fatal to him as to brave it, and why didn't he, if a brave and innocent man, call for and demand it? And knowing, as he did, that it was to come up, why didn't he as an honorable man should do, at once resign his position on the Committee of Privileges and Electious? The best possible way to assert a claim to be a gentleman is to show some comprehension of what an honorable man nought to do. So long as he plays the roll of a political grabber, clinging on to offices under tainted fittles until elected by law, so long as he wilffully dissembles before the Senate and endeavors by false appenis to their sympathy to be tray its members into becoming accessories after the fact to his offences against the election laws, he must not be surprised if people also question his title to the honorable term of "gentleman."

I shall not, therefore, he diverted from the line of duty on which I have entered by anything he may say. It is not my usage to arraign a man before a public tribunal and seek to stir up a personal fight with him at the same time. When the Senate thall have dispused of the memorial may be time enjoyed to recent he senate chall have dispused of the internal may be time enjoyed to recent the mater. The public will have no vaunting of my personal prow o" was FIEST PLACED and properly

# SAYS MUNYON SAVED HIS LIFE

Glad to Testify for Munyon's Improved Homoopathic Home Remedies.

ache billousness, jaundice, constipation and all liver diseases. Price 25 cents. Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia, and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25 cents. Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs.

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A separate specific for each disease.

At all druggists, mostly 25 cents a bot-

Personal letters to Professor Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., anwith free medical advice

"Exposition Flyer."
TO ATLANTA ENPOSITION

TO ATLANTA EXPOSITION via

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The Southern railway runs through sleepers to Atlanta every Tuesday and Thursday, leaving Richmond 7:25 P. M. on the "Exposition Flyer," arriving in Atlanta the following morning 19:25. Ten-day limit tickets sold at \$12:40, good on this train. Returning, this train leaves Atlanta every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon 5 o'clock, arriving in Richmond the following morning 8:35. This train affords the Richmond public elegant service and quickest time to Atlanta. For all information as to rakes, time-tables, etc., call at City Passenger Office, 920 cast Main street.

Tray. Passenger Agent.

"My husband was troubled with asthma."

"My husband was troubled with asthma and his blood was in a bad condition. After taking three bottles of this medicine the boils had all disappeared and he was able to vork." Mrs. I. W. Pilisberry, West Point, Va.

Hodd's Pills cure biliousness, indiges-

Christmas Holiday Excursion Rates, The Southern railway will sell tickets within a railins of three hundred miles at four cents per mile one way for the round-trip. Tickets on saic December 22th to 25th, inclusive, and December 25th to January 1st, inclusive, final limit Janu-

C. W. CECH, T. P. A., 920 Main street.

Special Low Rates to Atlanta Exposition via Aliantic Coast Line.
In addition to Tuesdays and Thursdays, the Atlantic Coast Line will sell round-trip tickets to Atlanta on Saturdays, December 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th, at \$12.40, good for ten days from date of sale.

For further information apply to C. S. CAMPBELL, D. P. A., Roem No. 6, Union Depot.

THINK OF THIS. Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day. It cures disease when all others fall, because it makes pure blood.

"NO WISH MORE SINGERELY, IS WISHED YOU THAN THIS: MAY CHRISTMAS BRING CHEERILY A SEASON OF BLISS !"

MILLER & RHOADS.

# THE NEXT STEP

Holiday sales are practically over. The business returns to normal hours, but not to regular channels. A business that's too regular, gets into ruts: Rails, Steam, Electricity; Speed—not ruts—are the symbols of this business. After Christmas---

A THREE DAYS' GLEARANCE SALE, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY.

CLOAKS, COMFORTS, BLANKETS, UNDERWEAR, CLOVES, HOISERY, ALL STAPLE GOODS, BOOKS, TOYS, CAMES, BRIG-A-BRAC, AND GUT GLASS.

Our annual clearance sales have wide-spread interest. Manufacturer of Fine Creams, Each is more important than its predecessor. The preparations for THIS sale are beyond precedent, and therefore we announce

in speaking of our Cloaks, words fail to properly express the goodness of them, and with this splendid

Cloak goodness comes Bona-Fide Reductions!

Misses' Navy Blue and Brown Mixed Jackets, full sleeves, coat back, \$2.50; now \$1.98.

Misses' Covert-Cloth Jacket, made with very full sleeves and back, \$7; now \$4.95.

Misses' Navy-Blue Boucle Jacket, bartons diagnonally across the front, a jamily garment, \$7; now \$5.50.

Misses' Heavy Boucle Jacket of the very latest shape and best finish; the same as ladies' \$10 garments, \$8; now \$5.95.

\*\*Lady's Black Diagnonal Cloth Jacket, a good, serviceable garment, \$5; now \$3.96.

Ladies' Reefer Jackets of Navy-Blue Boucle and of Navy and Black Twilled Cloth, \$5; now \$4.

Ladies' Black and Navy-Blue Boucle Jackets, trimmed with braid, tipple back, full mandolin sleeves, \$7 and \$7.50; now \$5.95.

Lady's Black Beaver-Cloth Reefer Jack-

et, with the latest storm collar, \$7.25; now \$5.95. Lady's Hack Rough Boucle Jacket, latest cut and shape, all-silk lined, a great bargain, \$10; now \$7.95. Lady's Heavy Caterpiller Boucle Diagonal-Front Jacket, a jaunty, stylish garment. \$10; now \$8.50. Lady's Box-Front Jacket of Heavy Boucle, in black and navy-blue, bound with braid, silk-faced, rippile back, full mandolln sleeves, \$10; now \$7.95. Lady's Black Rough Boucle-Cloth Jacket buttons high, veivet collar, front and ripple back, faced with satin, \$10; now \$7.95. with the latest storm collar, \$7.25;

7.66.
Lady's Extra-Pine Mohair Bouele Jack-t, of the very latest shape, a handsome arment, \$14.76; how \$11.
Lady's Pine Kersey-Cloth Jacket, full allor-made, in black and brown, very tyllsh sleeves, ripple back, \$10; now \$12.

UNDERWEAR Broken lots, odd sizes, and such like, create SPECIALS, prices as follows:

Ladies' All-Wool Scarlet Jersey Ribbed Vests and Pants, the dollar kind, 490

Ladies' White Merino Vests and Pants, 75c.; go at 62c. Ladies' Egyptian and Natural Wool Jersey Ribbed Union Suits, 35c.;

Children's Jersey Rib Vest and Pants, a special, 17c. Boys' Natural Grey Wool Shirt and Drawers, the 65c. grade, now 30c.

The Glove stock contributes its share to this "three days' clearance," and comes to the front with such offerings as these:

Ladies' Black Cashmere Gloves, 15c pair; the 25c. value. Ladies' Fine Kid Lacing Gloves, Browns and Tans, the regular dollar value, 64c.

Just one item to show you how freely Dress DRESS Just one item to show you how COODS. Goods are going—one of silk also A lot of double-width, All-Wool Tricot Flannel, plain, checked, and striped at 19c, the yard.

Beautiful Imported Plaid China Silks, 39c.; reduced from 69c. MOISERY. Here, too, one item will suffice to show the stock's readiness to produce high values at

low prices. Full regular Imported Hose, Children's, Misses, and Boys, all sizes, 5 to 10, 123/2 cents a pair; 20c. value.

FESTIVAL Candies to Sunday schools, associations, and societies, buying in quantities. All candies warranted fresh and pure.

The 25c., 6oc., and 8oc., kinds for 10c., 15c., and 25c.

The above are merely samples of what is in store for you. Come, see, and be convinced that trading here is BEST TRADING!



## The Best People

dence that we carry the most complete assortment in Carpets and Furniture in town. The prices are no more than they should be. There is not a need in Furniture or Carpets that we cannot fill.

You are welcome to come here and look over this store's stock -shor here for knowledge; it will stand you in good stead when you want to buy something in the lines we carry.

LADIES' DRESSING TABLES. BOOK-CASES, DESKS,

CHINA CABINETS, ONYX, MAHOGANY, BIRCH, AND OAK TABLES; FANCY CHARRS IN GILT.

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA TABLES, EASELS, SCREENS, ETC., ETC. We seil on installments at

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Ices, Pastry Cakes, and Candies.

A full supply of Mineral Waters, Imported and Domestic Cigars, and Tobacco always on hand.

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